

W & CO.
CLOAKS.
I T
With cash we have
Cloaks, Flannels, Ho-

ilk Velvets You Ever
One Week.

fine Woolen Underwear, from \$1 to
Gent's Scriven's Patent Cotton

Underwear we ever owned and selling
and 75c. Boy's Suits \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and
dres, choice for 17c. New line of Neck-

adies' Slickers.

but they are slightly damaged and
if you will come early, 915 fine im-

argain table for this week at 60c, 75c,
autiful Embroidered Flannels go on

as go on sale Monday at 48c, 64c and

children's fast black Hosiery go on
c. It is a fact that we always sell

the bottom out of any prices we ever
ery will go in this sale.

= Henrietta.

ack and colors, will be yours at 48c,
es Goods bargains ever offered in

els, Napkins

and White Spreads.

9c, a regular \$1 Table Linen for 65c,
t, a regular \$2.50 Table Linen for

for 15c, a regular 20c Turkish Towel
for 15c, a regular 40c Huck Towel for

regular \$1.50 Napkin for \$1, a regular
50 White Spread for \$1.50, a

regular \$6 White Spread for \$3.75,
a regular 20c Handkerchief for 10c, a

regular 40c Silk Handkerchief for 25c,
30c, a regular 35c Silk Handker-

for 35c, a regular 75c Stocking for
eries, Notions, Gloves and Fancy

de for 21c. The best stock of French
is that Atlanta ever had. Gray

and 20c. Big sale of domestic this

URTAINS--Cash Did It

ains and Draperies cheaper than
ak our own record by selling 2,000

in an Importing House for less than
ings else alone. The lever of cash is

bargains you may never see again

standard makes that are worth

46-56 Whitehall St.

THE BIGGEST AUCTION

PRESENT TIME.

LY GIVEN AWAY,

ly to Come Again Soon.

With Each Sale--Many

ppy--Come and

self Rich.

in the above manner, the people are sure

to witness the fact and embrace the op-

portunity offered, and notwithstanding

these great sacrifices, Mr. Snider is deter-

mined to continue the sale from day to

day for the next thirty days--as he is de-

termined to close out everything.

If you want bargains attend, and attend

on time for there's no telling how long the

VOL. XXVII

GIBSON SNUBBED

by the Men Who Sent Him to the

United States Senate.

THE SENATOR NOT ALLOWED TO PRESIDE

Even Invited to a Seat on the

Platform at a Meeting.

THE ANTIS MAKE IT UNPLEASANT

Two Questions Submitted to the Congress-

ional Candidates--Gibson Was an In-

terested Listener, but Said Nothing.

Easton, Md., October 23.--Senator Gibson

did not preside over the democratic mass

meeting in Music hall yesterday. As

United States senator he would naturally

be considered the biggest man in his party

at his own home. But he was not even

given a seat on the platform in front of

the people, who he was sent to Wash-

ington to represent.

The central committee was plainly told

several days ago by a member of the anti-

slavery democrats that if he should be

made chairman of the meeting that at

least one hundred prominent democrats

would leave the hall in a body. Their

animosity toward the senator is based on

his gentleman's course in the senate re-

specting the tariff bill. Several other can-

didates were named for chairman by Gib-

son's friends, but they were all objected

to by the "antis." Finally, the central

committee decided to run the meeting of-

icially, and so Charles Wooters, chair-

man of the committee, was made chairman

of the meeting. More than one-half of the

vice-presidents selected are pronounced

anti-Gibson men. Not satisfied with cap-

ing the organization of the meeting, the

anti-Gibsonites proceeded to make the

more unpleasant for the senator. Two

questions were submitted in writing to the

congressional candidates--short and

long term. The questions were these:

"Do you approve of the course of those

United States senators, who, though elect-

ed as democrats, failed to support the Wil-

son tariff bill until modified in the inter-

est of protection and trust, and who thus

betrayed their own constituents?" and

"Do you approve of the course of those

United States senators, who, though elect-

ed as democrats, failed to support the Wil-

son tariff bill until modified in the inter-

est of protection and trust, and who thus

betrayed their own constituents?" and

"Do you approve of the course of those

United States senators, who, though elect-

ed as democrats, failed to support the Wil-

son tariff bill until modified in the inter-

est of protection and trust, and who thus

betrayed their own constituents?" and

"Do you approve of the course of those

United States senators, who, though elect-

ed as democrats, failed to support the Wil-

son tariff bill until modified in the inter-

est of protection and trust, and who thus

household effects were saved. The origin of

the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to

have been incendiary. The loss is estimated

at \$10,000.

INVITATIONS TO McKINLEY.

Judge Collyer, of Nashville, Anxious

to Have Him Speak There.

Cincinnati, O., October 23.--Refreshed by

a day's cessation from speaking and the

attentions of reception committees, Gov-

nor McKinley reached Cincinnati from Phil-

adelphia at 8 o'clock p. m., and ten min-

utes later was on his way to Olney, Ill.,

where, at 7 o'clock a. m., he makes the

first one of twelve speeches between that

point and Chicago. During a brief stop

at Columbus this afternoon for the purpose

of visiting Mrs. McKinley, the governor

was met by a committee from Nashville,

Tenn., headed by Newell Sanders, chairman

of the state central republican committee,

and who made an earnest plea for a speech

in that city next week.

Every day for a week the governor has

been deluged with dispatches from demo-

crats and republicans in that city, urging

him to cancel one day of his Ohio dates

and speak in that city before the start of

the campaign, promising a special train

and all other facilities from Chicago to

Nashville and back into Ohio. One of the

most pressing of these letters came from

Judge A. S. Collyer, a prominent lawyer

of Nashville, and who was a member of

the confederate congress, and which read in

part:

"I am a democrat, but a believer in a

protective tariff. With me, it is above all

other considerations. To break the force of

your intended speech was the purpose of

bringing Speaker Crisp here, for it was im-

perative that they turn back the growing

feeling for protection, if that be possible.

Everybody wants to hear you, and your

speech would be a blessing to Tennessee

affairs. For the great cause I hope you can

come. Such an evasion has not been given

to any man since the war as would be given

you."

Judge Collyer was a member of the dele-

gation today and reinforced the pleadings

of Chairman Sanders. Governor McKinley

referred to the fact that the riot at Wash-

ington courthouse had necessitated a can-

cillation of the Louisville and Nashville

dates, and stated that he was entirely in

the hands of the Ohio state central com-

mittee. The delegation then had a confer-

ence with Chairman Dick, but the latter

absolutely refused to cancel any of the

Ohio dates arranged for the week ending

Tuesday, and the delegation left for

home.

WAITE IN CHICAGO.

Makes a Speech to a Crowd on the

Lake Front.

Chicago, October 23.--When Governor

David C. Waite, of Colorado, reached Chi-

cago this morning he was met at the depot

by a delegation of several hundred people

and a brass band and escorted to the Grand

Pacific hotel, where he held an

impromptu reception in the lobby for an

hour. At 2 o'clock the band headed a pro-

cession of 300 people's party men, who

assembled in the lobby of the hotel.

Colonel Copeland, chairman of the county

committee, was the first to speak, and

was received with cheers. He spoke for

half an hour. He assured his auditors that

Colorado was aroused, and that the popu-

lance would be triumphant.

CHARGES AGAINST COTTONSEED MEN

To Be Brought Before the Federal

Court at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., October 23.--The federal

court will go on Monday, being asked by

Tate Bros., of Memphis, to enter upon an

investigation of charges that the cotton

made against the cotton seed oil owners of

the south to the effect that they have

all entered into a gigantic conspiracy

to control the market for cotton seed

oil. The charges extend all over the

southern cotton states. The specific al-

legations that are made in the public print

here refer only to the Memphis mills, and

there are eight, and these are the largest

in the world and the same owners control

mills in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi,

Alabama and Georgia, and the

two years ago cotton seed was worth \$35

per ton; last year \$18, while now the market

price is only \$9 per ton. The price is

alleged to be in the hands of a few

men, who are said to be in the hands of

CAPRIVI'S FALL.

What the Trouble Was Between Him

and the Emperor.

THE CHANCELLER WANTED A PLEDGE

That the Anti-Socialist Measures

Would Be Supported,

BUT THE EMPEROR COULD NOT PROMISE

And Caprivi Sent in His Resignation--The

Probable Policy of the New Chancellor--

Foreign News and Gossip.

Berlin, October 23.--The columns of all

newspapers teem with surmises as to the

final cause of Count von Caprivi's fall.

The most trustworthy explanation now at

hand was published yesterday by The Ham-

burgische correspondent, who is known to

have got his information from Dr. Ham-

mann, of the foreign office. It is this:

On Friday Count von Caprivi had an au-

dience with the emperor to discuss the mi-

nisterial situation, and the outlines of the

proposed anti-socialist measures. He re-

ferred to the opposition which he had en-

countered in the conference of federal em-

perors and asked the emperor to give a bind-

ing pledge that the government would

support uniformly the programme of the

chancellor. The emperor said he

could not promise to carry out unchanged

every detail of the chancellor's proposals.

The situation was so complicated that it

was impossible to mark out an unalterable

line of conduct. However, he himself con-

ceded to the fact that the emperor would

have the desired support and would remain

at his post. Caprivi stood firm. The em-

peror declined to promise.

Some tender was displayed on both sides,

though there was no quarrel. Eventually

Caprivi stated the alternative between the

promise and his immediate resignation, and

the emperor accepted the resignation.

The Neueste Nachrichten, which was

bought by its present owners to be used

against the "new course" and the chan-

celler, perceived that Caprivi called the

German emperor to the aid and strove to

win their endorsement, without having

first consulted the emperor, and that this

independence precipitated his fall.

The failure of the Prussian Zeitung

is regarded as seeking merely to attrib-

ute Caprivi's fall to the mistake which

he made in his career. There was no re-

petition in the Prussian press, a matter

of which the emperor interpreted as an

effort to intrigue behind his back. It is

certain that the emperor and Caprivi

had a long and friendly conversation on

Friday evening in the same carriage re-

turning from the Russian embassy where

they had dined, and the emperor's health

was not such as to permit of a longer

social democratic congress in Frankfurt

just before the close of Friday's session.

The congress was felt to be a grave one, full

of danger to the party. The general opin-

ion was that it meant the signal triumph

of the reaction. Deputy Paul Singer's clos-

ing address yesterday failed to encourage

the delegates, although it raised the de-

mand of all that the imperial ministers might

do. "No changes can affect the social de-

mocracy," he said. The party has out-

lived Bismarck and Caprivi and will sur-

vive the future chancellors. It matters not

how reactionary they may be. Socialism is

the vital principle of progress. Its ad-

herents are animated with spirit and over-

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 29, 1894.

Money and Prices.

The New York Journal of Commerce resurrects a long article written for that paper during the greenback discussion to show that the volume of currency in circulation has no effect on prices. We have read the article with some care. It is painfully elaborate, and wonderfully inconclusive.

According to the writer of the article in question there is nothing to prove the contention but a series of coincidences. He admits that prices gradually rose after the discovery of gold in California, but he says that it was a mere incident. An incident! The discovery of gold was an accident, but the fact that it was an accident did not lessen its importance. The rise of prices that gradually followed placed the world on a very high plane of prosperity—a very happy and fortunate incident indeed.

The author of the article which The Journal of Commerce republishes was writing for a newspaper. He was trying to tickle the class on which the patronage of his paper depends, and he found it profitable to ignore the simplest axioms of political economy as well as the broad facts of history. He was writing for "the hour that perishes," and probably had no idea that his curious argument against the truth would be advertised anew.

The article was written in 1879 and the author complacently announces that, as the increased supplies of the precious metals had not caused a rise in prices in the ratio predicted by Chevalier, the argument that prices depend on the volume of money must, therefore, fall to the ground. The thoughtful reader will be amazed to learn that the resurrected writer in The Journal of Commerce makes no allowance whatever for the absolute suppression of one prolific source of money supply—the closing of the mints of the civilized world. By 1874 this crime had been consummated, and yet in 1879 the writer in The Journal of Commerce takes no account of the event as a factor in preventing a rise in prices. We should think that the present editor of our New York contemporary would have some compunctions about reprinting an argument that is so lame in its logic.

There is another fact of immense importance that the resurrected writer in The Journal of Commerce omits to mention. When the additions made to the stock of gold as the result of the discoveries in California began to make their influence felt on values and prices, there was a movement among the bankers and bondholders of Europe to demonetize gold. It was a strong movement. The discussion that it precipitated waxed warm. Chevalier wrote a book about it, and the economists of that day flooded Europe with pamphlets in all languages on the fall in the value of gold, and the consequent rise in prices. Germany went so far as to demonetize gold and place her currency on a silver basis. There was but one thing that prevented hasty legislation by what may fairly be termed the selfish ruling classes of Europe, and that was the fact that bimetalism in France prevented the value of gold from falling below the bimetallic level, which was the level of justice and prosperity.

The present editor of The Journal of Commerce either knows that prices depend on the volume of circulation, or a recent statement that he makes is without meaning. Referring to the movement that is now on foot to retire the government paper currency, he says: "The retirement of such a considerable amount of obligations is a large and delicate operation. It will need to be so conducted as to avoid any disturbance of the volume of circulating medium pending the transition." Why? If prices and values do not depend on the volume of money in circulation, what sort of "disturbance" could be occasioned by retiring the government paper currency? If we would still have prices when money and its representatives have disappeared, why all this bother about money? If the volume of money in circulation has no effect on values and prices, what difference can it possibly make to creditors, bankers and bondholders whether there is one dollar in circulation or five hundred thousand billions?

But the key to the whole mystery of the so-called money problem is the acknowledgment of the class represented by The Journal of Commerce that values and prices are affected, and that most seriously by the volume of money in circulation. This class ran away in fright when the additions to the stock of gold in 1890-95 threatened to depreciate that metal—and did depreciate it to some extent—as was shown by the gradual rise in prices. Today they are running away from silver because its

addition to our stock of redemption money will depreciate the value of gold and cause prices to rise to their old level of justice and prosperity—the level they had reached in 1873.

Facts About Cotton.

In Virginia and the Carolinas just at present an interesting discussion is going on over the proposition whether it is any longer profitable to raise cotton north of the Mississippi. The price now being lower than it has been in over sixty years.

Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, in an elaborate article, advising farmers in the Carolinas to abandon cotton for more profitable crops, says:

The price of cotton does not bid fair to go up. The new area added every year in Texas will continually overabundance the world's increased consumption. There is the steadily increasing production in India, Egypt and Brazil. In Mexico the cotton plant lives eight years and produces two crops a year. Production there has heretofore been small, owing to lack of railroads and reliable labor. This is being remedied. To compete with a country which can produce sixteen crops of cotton from one planting is like using a musket leader against a sixteen-shooter. Besides, all countries south of us, irrespective of fertility, and no matter how rich we shall make our lands, have the advantage of us in the length of season. We cannot overcome the disadvantages of our short seasons for cotton. In North Carolina it is doomed, sooner or later, to disappear as a market crop. We can substitute many things. Grass is very profitable if the land is made rich enough, because it takes so little labor. Two weeks out of fifty-two in the week in June and July, and a good fattener for calves and hogs, and a crop to ship north. The drawback in the expense of harvesting and preparing for market should be overcome. The south will reward with wealth and honor the men who will furnish the harvester and thrasher that will enable us to increase tenfold this crop.

But there are experienced farmers in North Carolina who do not agree with Judge Clark. They claim that the increasing demand for cotton seed will raise its price, and that in the near future this new source of revenue will make it profitable to raise cotton at 5 cents a pound. The prediction is even made that with the better and more scientific cultivation of cotton the seed alone will pay the whole cost of production.

The Mexican and perennial cotton plants of the tropics, spoken of by Judge Clark, produce a fiber which deteriorates with each season, growing shorter and weaker each year, while our annual lint is always long and fine. It is the young plant that produces the elastic fiber from which is spun the thread of which lace and finer goods are made, and that is the kind of cotton wanted by the manufacturers of such goods. Perhaps the cotton acreage in the Carolinas may be reduced, but the culture of the staple as a leading crop is not likely to be abandoned.

The markets in Asia will demand more raw and manufactured cotton every year, and the greater portion must come from this country. Another point is worth considering. If the south pushes her cotton mill industry she will before many years manufacture her entire cotton crop and sell her fabrics to Europe and Asia. Under such conditions cotton will rise in price because England and other foreign powers will no longer be able to control the markets. Our mill men will be able to pay good prices for the raw material and make a good profit on their manufactured goods.

Statehood a Remedy for Lawlessness.

The St. Louis Republic does not believe that the existing lawlessness in the Indian Territory can be suppressed by federal troops.

Our contemporary suggests that the better plan would be to incorporate the Indian Territory with Oklahoma, and admit them as one state. Then population and capital would rush in, and the inhabitants would soon suppress lawlessness and establish order.

The suggestion is a good one. So long as Oklahoma and the Indian Territory remain under a territorial government there will be frequent outbreaks of lawlessness, and capital and enterprise will refuse to go there. The employment of federal troops to preserve order would be expensive and it would not accomplish the desired result.

Statehood is the best remedy. When these lawless territories are made a state the authorities of the new community will maintain peace and enforce the law because the new settlers will combine with the good people of the state and demand the suppression of the outlaw element at any cost.

The fact that many of the inhabitants are Indians is no obstacle. The nations in the Indian Territory are civilized, fairly well educated, and in the main they are as good citizens as their white neighbors.

China's Last Chance.

If Germany carries out her present intention of acting as peacemaker between Japan and China the latter country will do well to submit gracefully, pay Japan a war indemnity, and recognize the independence of Korea.

This arrangement would give Japan all that she can expect, but it would also save China from the destruction and expense that would follow a prolongation of the war.

The fact is, this is China's last chance. The events of the past few weeks make it plain that the Chinese cannot hope to hold their own against the invaders. Their officers are knavish, corrupt and incompetent. They have sold the new weapons recently purchased for their army and navy, and their soldiers are cowardly mercenaries without a spark of patriotism.

In every fight the Chinese throw down their arms and surrender or run as soon as the Japanese show themselves. They outnumber their foes ten to one, and yet they have not won a single victory since the war commenced. The world has not witnessed a similar spectacle since Cortez with his handful of followers overthrew the empire of the Montezumas.

For centuries the Chinese have boasted of the superiority of their ancient

civilization. They have claimed that they had a literature and were far advanced in science and art more than a thousand years ago. During recent years they have imported military officers from Europe to teach the latest methods of warfare.

Yet these people, 400,000,000 strong, are now suffering defeat after defeat from a little nation of only 40,000,000. It is to be hoped that Germany will induce the two nations to accept her proposition. Unlike France, England and Russia, she has no possessions in the east, and can therefore act in the matter with some degree of impartiality. China should accept peace on almost any terms. She is in no shape for even a defensive warfare.

A Suggestion.

The New Orleans Picayune agrees with several English statisticians that the present cotton crop is greatly overestimated.

The evils of five-cent cotton do not require discussion. If our farmers are forced to market their entire crop at this low figure they will not have much money to spend this fall and winter, and every interest in the south will suffer.

The Picayune believes that it is possible to make the market take an upward tendency. It says:

The real remedy for the existing depression lies in the hands of the farmer himself. He should make up his mind to moderate their shipments and hold back their cotton for a brief period, the market would promptly recover. The buyers in the interior would at once be compelled to reduce their daily offerings to Liverpool, and as a result, foreign markets would promptly strengthen, being relieved from the daily avalanche of American offerings. Cotton is now being sold at a loss, hence nothing can be sacrificed by holding back for a little while; whereas, once the market has been cleared on the up grade, the improvement would be considerable, and the balance of the crop would be marketed at a materially higher range of prices.

Electricity and Steam.

Will electricity displace steam power on railways?

Those who answer this question in the affirmative regard two illustrations of the distances that can be traveled by electric roads as very significant. One example is a trip from Evanston, fourteen miles on the north of Chicago, by electric, cable and horse cars, to the end of a line twenty-three miles south of the center of the city, a total of thirty-seven and one-half miles, in four hours, at a cost of 45 cents. Another is a trip which two young women took from Boston on various lines, a total of ninety-one and three-quarter miles, in eight and three-quarter hours, at a cost of \$1.08. A shorter trip in the same vicinity is from Scollay square in Boston to Old Marlborough and back, a distance of forty-two miles, for 35 cents. In Pittsburgh the most that is yet effected is a trip from Bellevue to Brinton, a distance of about eighteen miles, for 25 cents.

But this needs a word or two of qualification. In the Boston trip thirty miles were made by steam cars, at a cost of about one-third of the total. It seems that while sixty-one and three-quarter miles by electricity occupied seven hours and twenty-five minutes, the thirty miles by steam took only one hour and twenty minutes. In Chicago the thirty-seven and one-half miles traveled in four hours could be traveled by accommodation trains in about an hour and three-quarters, and by express trains in much less time.

Of course it requires less capital to build electric railways than to build steam railways, and this makes cheaper fares possible on the former, but it is also plain that the same speed is not obtainable on such lines. Electricity can equal the speed of steam cars, but it would require tracks separated from the streets and as solidly built as the steam roads. There can be no competition between the two systems except for short distances, because a steam road will carry a passenger sixteen miles while an electric car is carrying him only six miles.

With a solid road bed and tracks it is still a question whether electricity would be cheaper than steam. Would the saving in dead weight by electricity exceed the loss in power by conversion and transmission? Electrical advocates assert that it would, but a practical test is needed, and it will be had in a few months, when electrical motors commence pulling passengers and freight out of Pittsburgh.

Not in the Field.

Solicitor L. W. Thomas announces that he will not be an applicant for reappointment to the office of solicitor of the city criminal court. He refused to enter the race as strongly opposed by his many friends at the bar, who have urged him to allow the use of his name in this connection, but his decision in the matter is final and at the close of his official term he will resume the active practice of his profession.

It is only just to this able and faithful officer to say that he has made a clean and fearless record as the prosecuting attorney of the city court. He has spared no pains to bring the offender to justice and to vindicate the law in its purity. He has still a year in which to serve the public in his present office and during this time it is safe to say that none of his energies will be relaxed in the faithful and thorough discharge of his duty.

Cotton made a new low record in Liverpool Saturday.

Horray for the British gold standard!

The president of the United States is now disfranchised. It seems that Mr. Hill has a great many sins to answer for. Still he is a gloriously good democrat.

Your Uncle Adlai has not lost his vote.

Hill says the democrats are going to win. It will be a big victory for the party and for Hill if they win in New York. Victory there means something more than the defeat of the republicans.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The tallest man in the whole German army, says Modern Society, is Captain von Pluekow, who measures, according to the German way of measurement, two meters and six centimeters, or six feet nine inches. Beside this big man stands the smallest officer of the army on certain occasions.

the tiny Prince Eitel, or Adalbert, as the case may be, reaching to about four feet. These officers and men of the First Grenadier Guards must be six feet in height.

Mrs. Ida Roseman, a widowed seamstress of Plainfield, N. J., was accidentally shut up in her folding bed Wednesday night. She lay crosswise of the bed, with her feet protruding. She kicked vigorously to free herself, and knocked a standing lamp over. The lamp set fire to the carpet. A neighbor saw the glare in the window, and rushed into the house and broke into the room. He smothered the flames, unfolded the bed and extricated the somewhat bruised and much frightened woman.

Rev. Dr. Kinloch Nelson, of Virginia, whose sudden death was announced the other day, was first cousin to Bishop Nelson, of Georgia.

A society called the Institute of Journalists is being organized in England for the purpose of raising the standard of admission to their profession. The plan is to have two sets of examinations, one for the English and one for the American members. For the first class the examination includes English history and literature, arithmetic and geography, composition, skill in conducting a general business, and also political and general history, natural sciences or mathematics, political economy, the law of newspaper libel and copyright, verbatim reporting, descriptive writing and the conduct of legal and public business.

President Grant predicted that the completion of the Nicaragua canal would cause Japan and China to buy 5,000,000 bales of cotton a year.

Judge Emmet Field rendered a decision in Louisville, Ky., on Monday which will furnish a precedent for the Kentucky courts in actions for damages against the Pullman Palace Company in conjunction with the Pullman car company.

In substance, the court held that the Pullman company was not a common carrier, and being relieved from the daily avalanche of American offerings. Cotton is now being sold at a loss, hence nothing can be sacrificed by holding back for a little while; whereas, once the market has been cleared on the up grade, the improvement would be considerable, and the balance of the crop would be marketed at a materially higher range of prices.

This policy would at least arrest the decline, and it might cause higher prices to rule. Why not give it a trial? It cannot hurt anybody or make the situation worse than it is.

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With a solid road bed and tracks it is still a question whether electricity would be cheaper than steam. Would the saving in dead weight by electricity exceed the loss in power by conversion and transmission? Electrical advocates assert that it would, but a practical test is needed, and it will be had in a few months, when electrical motors commence pulling passengers and freight out of Pittsburgh.

Not in the Field.

Solicitor L. W. Thomas announces that he will not be an applicant for reappointment to the office of solicitor of the city criminal court. He refused to enter the race as strongly opposed by his many friends at the bar, who have urged him to allow the use of his name in this connection, but his decision in the matter is final and at the close of his official term he will resume the active practice of his profession.

It is only just to this able and faithful officer to say that he has made a clean and fearless record as the prosecuting attorney of the city court. He has spared no pains to bring the offender to justice and to vindicate the law in its purity. He has still a year in which to serve the public in his present office and during this time it is safe to say that none of his energies will be relaxed in the faithful and thorough discharge of his duty.

Cotton made a new low record in Liverpool Saturday.

Horray for the British gold standard!

The president of the United States is now disfranchised. It seems that Mr. Hill has a great many sins to answer for. Still he is a gloriously good democrat.

Your Uncle Adlai has not lost his vote.

Hill says the democrats are going to win. It will be a big victory for the party and for Hill if they win in New York. Victory there means something more than the defeat of the republicans.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The tallest man in the whole German army, says Modern Society, is Captain von Pluekow, who measures, according to the German way of measurement, two meters and six centimeters, or six feet nine inches. Beside this big man stands the smallest officer of the army on certain occasions.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

What Would We Do?

If all the world was always bright,
Without a shadow o'er us;
An' suns kept ahin' day an' night—
Would we do for sleepin'?

If all the skies was always clear,
An' Spring jest kept a-stayin'—
An' bees made honey all the year—
Would we do for sleighin'?

If everything went jest our way,
An' not a storm was howlin'—
An' cash come in for work or play,
Would we do for growin'?

Jest let the plan o' Nature rest—
Be glad for any weather;
The feller who still does his best,
Brings earth an' heaven together!

—F. L. S.

Produce for Subscription.

Editor (dictating)—John Jones, one year, two gallons syrup; Bill Smith, six months, one half-head cabbage; Jim Banks, three months, one peck corn; Tom Brown, two months, half-don't lightwood. Have you got them down?

"All down."
"Now go out and bunch the lot for a No. 9 pair o' shoes an' two bird shirts!"

There may be "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," but just at this season they use a quart measure in the Georgia mountain districts.

May Get Thirty Days for It.

A smile can charm a grief away,
And every sorrow soothed;
But look out, in this season gay,
You do not smile too often.

According to the reports from different sections, the second rattlesnake season bids fair to last all winter. The moonlight distilleries are turning out an unusually good article this year.

No Precedent.

"And you say you've been in office 'twenty years'?"
"That's what?"
"You don't resign some day?"
"Don't know. It ain't ever been done in our family."

The dogs are on the rabbit's trail now, and they'll have to catch him, for cotton is selling too low to reach powder and shot.

A Good Use for It.

Now, don't lose yer senses,
With good times forgotten,
But patch up yer fences,
With five-cent cotton!

The state press is generally in favor of a registration law that will cover the ground.

How the 'Possum Went.

"It seems to me, 'om, that you stole this mornin' 'possum?"
"No, suh; you see, hit was thisaway: I'd been a-ratin' bacon, an' my mouth was greased, an' in de scramble, I des sorter ran 'ga' him!"

LIFE IN THE OLD LAND YET.

Macon County Citizen: "Possums are fat 'aters are ripe, sugar 'bilins' are at hand and the good old times in Georgia are coming just the same as when cotton was 10 cents and money was plentiful. I've seen an occasional snake like his lips on 'possum and 'taters and take his best girl to a sugar 'bilin' and eat foam drink and revel in skimmings beer, what does he care for hard times?"

Carnesville Tribune: We should remember that our corn crops are fine and that more meat is being raised than has been for years past. A great deal of syrup is being made and the pea crop is fine. So we are not so bad off, at least, with our hominy, peas, syrup and potatoes to go on, we will not perish.

Barnesville Home Journal: When you are disposed to kick about hard times down here, hunt up a trade journal and see how badly the people are faring the north and northwest, and then you will have occasion to congratulate yourself.

Lithonia News: We are so glad that somehow or other our people have abundant corn crops, saved thousands of hay, have hundreds of nice hogs, plenty of syrup, peas, potatoes and the like.

Waynesboro Times: Why should we not whistle and sing and be full of joy when we have our barns full and the pens are heavy with fatted swine, and peace and prosperity reign throughout the land?

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Blakely News: Our big hearted third party, Jack, presented a young lady in Blakely with a small alligator last week. She put it in a basin and nearly filled it with water, dropped in a piece of board which she called the Ocala platform, for Mr. Gatter to stand on, but he wouldn't—he's a little democrat.

Lithonia News: Mr. James E. Phillips has a shoot at his home that will tip the beam at 500 pounds. Any young man that can run a store and raise such shoots at the same time is a good looking, a bargain—ought not to find it hard to "step off."

Valdosta Telescope: Smith Myddleton went out hunting last week and killed a huge rattlesnake. Another rattler bit a hog in the same field that day and killed it.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: We have rented a farm for next year. The man offered us four bales of cotton, but preferring to be on the safe side, we traded on a cash basis and took his note for \$4.25.

COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Telfair Enterprise: The farmers of our section are thoroughly sick of cotton. We think there is no doubt but that the cotton crop of 1894 will be the lightest made for many years past. The crop should be at least halved, if not more. This is the only means by which to secure better prices.

Make half the cotton usually made, and get as much again for it is a great saving of cost of production, housing, etc.

Fayetteville News: The cotton crop as estimated for 1894 will reach 9,000,000 bales, and that, too, in the face of the fact that the production of cotton is steadily increasing in other countries. With such an increase no wonder the price is low.

Bowden Intelligence: There is a gentleman living near Bowden, who has fourteen bales of cotton on hand, some of which he has hand three years. He refused 10 cents for some of it last fall, but he says that's all right, as he doesn't owe a dime.

Savannah News: The truth is, the only way to bring about better prices is by cutting down production, and the only thing that will induce planters to reduce production is a year or two's experience with low prices.

TOO MANY ELECTIONS.

Jackson Herald: We want to see all elections held on one and the same day. We want to see one primary held by the democratic party in the county to make all nominations, and we believe this will do away with a great deal of the unnecessary excitement and annoyance, and will save a considerable amount of time for our voting population.

Rome Argus: The Atlanta Constitution observes: "We barely get time to settle the bets on one election before another is howling around us." Yes, and there are entirely too many elections, anyway.

Cherokee Advance: The proposition to hold all elections on one and the same day meets our most hearty and enthusiastic endorsement. By all means let the present legislature so provide.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

"I was standing just across the street from a big plate glass window and noticed what appeared to be a bullet hole in the window," walked across, examined it and found that a piece of glass with a bullet hole in it had been deftly fastened to the center of the big show window glass. I took a stand on the opposite side of the street," continued the speaker, "and watched the window hit man stating a fact when I tell you that not less than eight out of every ten passerby stopped and put their hands upon the glass to see if there was a hole in it. Simply exhibitions of human nature."

"I noticed a queer bit of human nature the other day," put in a gentleman standing near by. "It was at the foot of Broad street bridge. Two young men passed by a poor cripple who begs at that place. They passed him by but suddenly stopped and had a conversation. I couldn't just catch what they said, but one of them pulled out a dollar and put it under the palm of his hand and they compared dollars. One smiled, and both walked back to the beggar and placed a dollar in his hand. They then walked away. The beggar took the dollar and tipped his hat. He was evidently surprised. He looked at the rapidly disappearing men and then at the dollar in his hand and nearly choked for a chair to see if it was real. He then, after a few moments' hesitation called me over to examine it for him. If it had been a dime he would have accepted it with faith."

"Well," remarked the third member of the party, "since human nature is your self-selected topic, I can tell you where you could have seen some of it. You've just last week. At the New Norcross building during part of last week, there was a long rope stretched to keep people out of the building. I was standing near it for an hour one day and saw nearly two hundred men that passed two-thirds of their put their hands on it and walked along it as if it were a railing. When I walked by it I felt a strong desire to do the same thing."

"Human nature is an interesting study," said Hub Mathews, manager of the Edge-wood Avenue theater, "and there is plenty of it to be observed about the theater. You've got to know just how to handle certain people, especially when they are making a kick. Only the other day, at the Saturday matinee, the house was crowded. I notified all that were in after a certain time that there was only standing room, but they came in without regard to this. One man, however, soon became angry because he couldn't get a seat for his wife and rushed up to the box office and said, 'I want a seat,' he said. 'I paid and I am entitled to it.' I immediately told him that he could get his money at the ticket office. He informed me that he didn't come to the matinee, but he was mistaken, understood, but to see the show. In a few minutes, however, he was in an amiable disposition."

Hon. John J. Hunt, of Griffin, the able judge of the Flint circuit, came up from his home yesterday and spent the day at the Kimball. He leaves this morning for Henry county, where he goes to hold court, which opens in McDonough on Saturday. Judge is taking his recent defeat for re-election very gracefully, he having received many expressions of regret from the people of his circuit, by whom he is highly esteemed.

Hon. L. F. Livingston, democratic candidate for congress from the fifth congressional district, who has been in Atlanta several weeks in the interest of his campaign against the populist nominee, Rev. Robert Todd, went down to his Newton county home Saturday to spend a day with his family. The details of his campaign are in excellent shape and a large majority for democracy's chosen representative is counted upon by those who are well informed.

The Cotton States and International exposition is rapidly striding forward, and every day brings the completion of some necessary detail to the upbuilding of Atlanta's great show. Everything is assuming definite shape, and then the exposition will hardly recognize the old Piedmont exposition grounds, so vast have been the improvements and changes. The work of grading the grounds, the great corner building has been completed and the contractors are at work on the foundations. The contractor, Mr. Redmond, will soon begin work on the women's building, and in all the other parts of the exposition satisfactory progress is being made.

Major C. M. Bolton, chief engineer of the Southern Railway Company, was in the city last week and made a thorough examination of the grounds for the purpose of planning the facilities and terminals for the handling of the great quantities of exhibits for the exposition. The major has taken the matter up with Third Vice President Baldwin and the Southern will no doubt soon be ready for business at the grounds.

Mr. A. N. Cox, who is in charge of "The Battle of Atlanta" at Grant park, has been very busy for several days preparing the battle, as illustrated in the cyclorama, to the members of the legislature.

A large number visited the park Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Cox is an old confederate veteran and carries the badge of his honorable service during the war. He is identical with the bloody fight of the 22d of July and every incident of the campaign is clearly brought out as a part of his description of that terrible conflict between the blue and the gray under Hood and Sherman. Mr. Cox is affable and pleasant in his manner and his account of the battle of Atlanta is delightfully entertaining.

Hon. John Temple Graves, the well-known orator and lecturer, will give his entertaining lecture, "The Reign of the Demagogue," at the Kimball on Monday night. The South Carolina Society, his lecture is one of rare interest and the members of the South Carolina Society should congratulate themselves that he accepted their pressing invitation.

Mr. John E. Van Winkle, business manager of The Knoxville Tribune, is in the city. He is an old Kentucky boy and for many years has been a resident of Kentucky. He decided to go into daily journalism and is now at the head of The Tribune's business department.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Fayetteville News has been doing some figuring on the last census returns in that county. The News says that "Let's look at Fayette and see how she voted. In the first place Fayette has 1,499 polls, and in 1892 there were 1,499 polls. In 1893, 1,

1944



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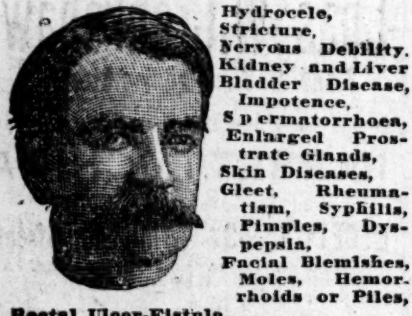
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- New Glace Orange Peel,
- New Glace Lemon Peel,
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- New Figs,
- New Dates.

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Low Rates to the Macon Fair
\$3.13 Round Trip via
Southern Railway. 15
miles the shortest and
quickest route. Lands
passengers within one
block of the Fair Grounds.
Tickets now on sale at
the Kimball House cor-
ner and Union Depot.
Observation chair cars
without extra charge. See
that you get the best and
purchase your tickets via
the short line.

CARR ON TRIAL.

The Case of Captain King's Slayer to Be
Called Tomorrow Morning.

WILL ENTER THE PLEA OF LUNACY

John Carr and Bailey Will Also Be
Brought Up for Trial—The Young
Floridian Still Remains in Jail.

This morning, for the first time in two months, the doors of Fulton county jail will be thrown open to Alex Carr. With John Carr, his brother, and Bailey, charged with being accessory, he will be led to the courtroom to be tried for his life. In appearance Alex Carr will resemble the wildest lunatic. He will gaze around with a vacant look and he will take not the slightest notice of the crowd. The most stirring scenes will not change the rigid expression of his pallid countenance. He will sit there and rub his hands together and away backward and forth in his chair just as he has been doing for the last six weeks in the dingy little jail cell. Bailey will seem rather cheerful and hopeful. John Carr will wear a confident air.

There is no doubt whatever but a plea of lunacy will be entered for Alex Carr, and that it will be strongly fought.

Saturday afternoon he was closeted for consultation with his attorney, Mr. Rube Arnold; that is, he was called into a room in the front part of the jail with his brother, where they remained for half an hour. It was necessary for Carr to be led. Some one told him to go through the office of the jailer to the front room. He glared around and began to totter in the opposite direction, when he was caught and carried forward. He was directed back to his cell in the same way.

When the prisoners had gone out, their attorney came forth and took his seat on the office desk.

"That fellow is as crazy as a bedbug," said the lawyer, speaking of Alex Carr. "There is no doubt about it in the world. He is a true lunatic. I thoroughly believe it."

Mr. Arnold said that the defense would introduce startling testimony. "It will be something unexpected," he said, and we will show facts that no one has any idea of," he added, with a significant smile.

What the sensational testimony was the attorney would not state, but he intimated that he was prepared to spring something entirely unlooked for.

To all appearances the slayer of Captain H. O. King has not the vaguest idea that his trial is at hand. While the other two discuss the case and their prospects, he sits in the corner and croons, talking all the while about killing snakes and running from white caps.

The approaching trial has caused excitement among the rest of the inmates. Will Myers and McDonald were discussing it jovially yesterday afternoon.

"Alex Carr to the bat; Myers on deck and McDonald to follow," said Myers, dropping into the parlance of the diamond.

"An' if they don't look sharp," added McDonald, "Alex's goin' to steal second on 'em."

"Two to one he don't," replied Myers. "They'll put him out on a foul first lick. He's playin' the wrong game." Both the boys laughed heartily at this.

The trial of Carr will be one of the most important of the term and will draw a large crowd to the courthouse.

Durand Still in Jail.
W. C. Durand, the young man who was arrested for cheating and swindling and who says that he is president of a Florida phosphate company, still remains in jail. The bond of \$100 he has been unable to give.

Saturday he was given a cell with Jim Lawhe in the rear part of the building. Durand's actions are queer and the officers do not believe his story of his financial exploits. He was asked if he wished the company of which he claims to be the representative and which operates in Ocala, Fla., as the New England Phosphate Company, notified of his arrest.

"No," he said. "I have private reasons for not wishing my people to know anything about this. I would have sent them word yesterday, but I did not wish them to know it."

The young man says that he expects to give bond and will start for his home at once.

SERVICES AT THE JAIL

Were Conducted by Men Only Yesterday.

The recent order of Sheriff Barnes, prohibiting more than three women conducting religious services in the jail at one time, caused a general absence of that class yesterday.

Usually there are a large number of men and women in attendance every Sunday, but yesterday was an exception, not a single woman putting in an appearance, while three men were working among the prisoners during the day.

When asked their opinion of the new order, some of the inmates expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the discontinuance of so many services. "The day passed without incident worthy of mention, with the exception of the attempt made by the two moonshiners at escape."

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA,
Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit and other necessary information. Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publisher. The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers. Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller Book Store, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 22 tr

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\$10.

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Remember This.

They are not the shoddy, easy-to-turn, rusty sort that you expect for \$10, but All-wool Beaver, and fast color. Well made, well looking Overcoats; slightly, serviceable, or they wouldn't be here.

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50 lb. can Best Leaf Lard, per lb.50
15 lb. bucket Best Leaf Lard 1.50
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20 lbs. Granulated Sugar 1.00
15 lbs. Head Rice 1.00
5 Cans Eagle Milk 1.00
5 lbs. Best Mocha and Java Coffee 1.00
Best Green and Black Tea, per lb.50
1 lb. Can Royal Powder45
10 Boxes French Sardines 1.00
20 Boxes American Sardines 1.00
5 Cans Salmon Steak 1.00
New Evaporated Apples, Apricots and Peaches, per lb.15
1 Case two dozen 2 lb. Tomatoes 1.25
20 lbs. Oatmeal 1.00
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PER TON.		PER TON.

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THE

VOL. XXV

MURPHY IS C

That Hill Will Carry

Large Major

THE SENATOR RETURN

After a Tour Throug

Counties

CLEVELAND PAYS TAX

The Books Show That 5
Years Returned \$5,
Property and Paid

New York, October 29.—
week of the campaign, at
be taken as a criterion, is
chiefly to routine work at
headquarters. Lieutenant
han, who left for Buffalo
to look after the local situ-
Hinchey, who spent 5
people, returned to town
ing. Both brought encoura-
up the state.

"Democrats of every sh-
"are now thoroughly entre-
party lines, and we look to
come down to the Harle-
vote larger than ever be-
In fact, the only four
managers lies in this con-
As soon as Lieutenant Ch-
and Major Hinchey reach
they at once plunged into
All the schemes have no
and this week will be devoted
to carrying them out.

Chairman Thatcher said t-
he still expected to hear
Cleveland.

As a result of the announce-
ment that Secretary Carlin
during the pending political
the information that a pe-
to speak at the big Tam-
of Wednesday night w-
retary Carlin. The inv-
before the above announce-
Other prominent speakers
city who have been invited
meeting are Vice Pres-
Speaker Crisp, ex-Governor
Ohio, and Senator John B.
gins.

A check was received at d-
quarters from ex-Postmaster
M. Dickinson today. It w-
Major Hinchey and is to b-

Pays Taxes in New

It was learned at the t-
office this morning that Gr-
was assessed in 1893, and a-
\$500 personal taxes. In M-
Cleveland said his tax for-
in the books for 1893 and 189-
appeared as a lawyer of 1-
with a residence at 12 West F-
It was said at the tax d-
no letter had been received fr-
and protesting against the
to it in any way, and that h-
man who, according to the
side whether or not he is
of this city. Unless he tak-
his name will probably app-
books of 1893 in the same m-
on those of 1893 and 1894.

Will Have an Uncomfor-

In answer to a question of
outlook, Hon. Thomas C. Pl-
"So far as the state canv-
Mr. Morton's election is as-
been a one-sided fight, but
put up a very strong cam-
feeling against the democr-
is so strong that he has no p-
of being elected. This disar-
Cleveland, too, will also ex-
able effect on the democratic
Congressman Boutelle, of M-
hoarse from campaigning in-
to town Sunday night and
Fifth Avenue hotel. To a
called on him this afternoon.
"I have never seen Ohio
ever a political campaign th-
year. I anticipate a phenom-
majority there. We will cer-
tain congressmen. All throu-
there is dissatisfaction with
policy."

The corrected returns from
districts in this city, which
police headquarters this after-
total registration to be 208,000
209,001, as originally reported. T-
than in 1892.

A Wheeler Meeting

The democratic party reform
which heads its state ticket
P. Wheeler for governor, held
ing tonight at Cooper union.
was crowded. It was the first
the supporters of Mr. Wheel-
ernship had held in New Y-
the enthusiasm of the audi-
bounded. The chairman of the
the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild,
ers were Fairchild, Carl Sch-
P. Wheeler, Wheeler H. S-
others.

Hill at Albany

Albany, N. Y., October 29.—A-
the proportions of which have
paralleled in Albany, was the
of the fusion of the two brand
mocracy to tender a greeting
Hill, who is now a resident
At least 4,000 people throng
hall, and as many more liste-
ers who were on the outside a-
got an admission.

A noticeable feature of the
presence on the stage, as a co-
Senator Hill, of Congressman
ery, who is looked upon as a
representative of President Cleve-
1,500 men took part in the eco-
Hill to the hall, among whom
of Grand Army men and two la-
thous. In the boxes at the
Cleveland adherents as Judge
lector of the port; John Ma-
General Farnsworth.

THATCHER STILL BE

That Mr. Cleveland Will D-
self for the State T-

New York, October 29.—Sena-
of Troy, arrived at the den-
headquarters in the Park J-
today.
Chairman John Boyd Thate
morning that nothing had been
Mr. Cleveland yet, but he had
hopes that the president will
sell for the state ticket. M-